DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

EXHIBIT 43 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The United States Army's Fiscal Year 1999 Exhibit 43 is attached. It represents a significant departure from previous submissions in terms of the data reported and the format. Five Army systems or initiatives are reported in a modified version of the 300b format found in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-11, Part 3. This new format replaces the Exhibit 43-IT2 (Descriptive Narrative) for those five systems. The Exhibit 43-IT2 remains a part of this submission for systems or initiatives considered Major or Special Interest. The Exhibit 43-IT2 will be eliminated in the next submission and the 300b will become the only format for Descriptive Narratives.

The Exhibit 43 is organized as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Exhibit 43 (Report on Information Technology Resources)
- Exhibit 43-IT1 (Information Technology Resources by Functional Area)
- Descriptive Narratives

MISSION STATEMENT

As we continue our passage from the 20th Century to the 21st, the U. S. Army is focused on shaping and responding to the global environment, using Information Dominance to ensure stability. Information Technology is seen as a key enabler in the transition to Army XXI. It allows the Commander to carry out his mission anywhere in the world faster and more effectively. Information Technology also supports the Army's business, administrative and sustaining base functions and has made possible the efficiencies required in these areas. As part of our strategy of leveraging the civilian marketplace, the Army is putting emphasis on continued purchase of COTS, outsourcing or privatization where they make good business sense and contracting out of systems development. The Army has undertaken an extensive review to determine where activities can be performed more efficiently under contract or agreement with private companies rather than in-house. The Army's modernization strategy emphasizes integrating new technology, especially technology that enhances information dominance. This includes

upgrading existing systems to preserve our scientific and technological edge, while focusing on the creation of a robust information infrastructure.

Information Dominance is the near-term objective of the Army's modernization strategy. Army XXI must be an information-based Army. The explosion of information technology in the civilian sector requires that the Army maintain pace and leverage the significant investments already made by the civilian marketplace. In the Information Age, battlefield dominance is not just having better weapons and better soldiers. It also means having information dominance. Digitization or networking the force is absolutely critical to making information dominance a reality.

Digitization is an integration process which cuts across the entire modernization strategy. Digitization involves the use of modern communications capabilities and computers to enable commanders, planners, and shooters to rapidly acquire, share and employ information across the battlefield. The process involves upgrading or modifying some of the Army's current systems, adding the capability to some others and ensuring all future systems have similar qualities embedded as an integral part of the system.. Digitization is a means of realizing a fully integrated command and control capability from the strategic level to the platoon level, including joint and multinational links.

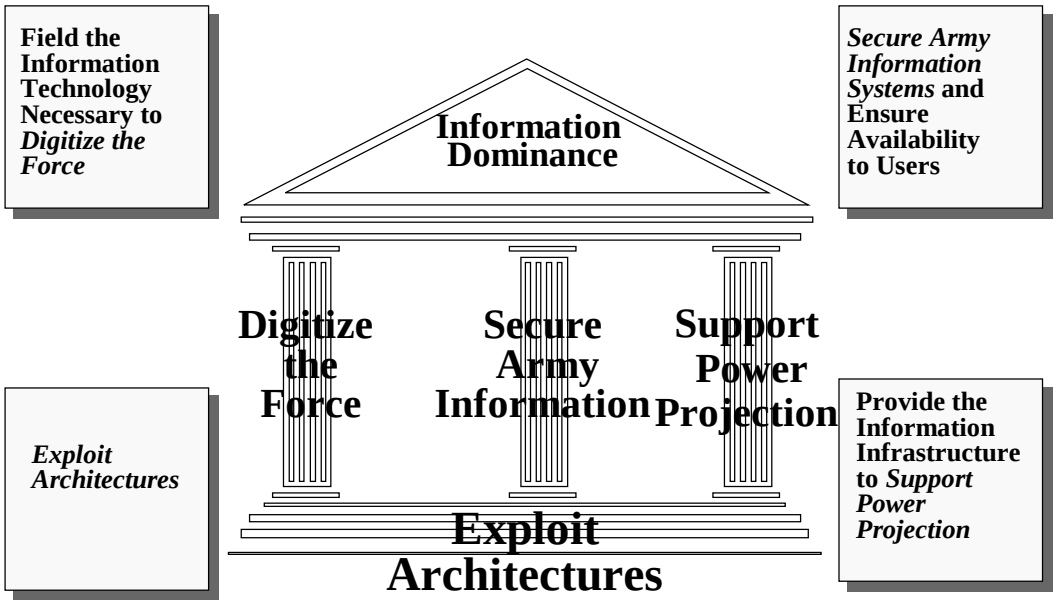
INVESTMENT STRATEGY

The Army Information Technology/Command, Control, Communication and Computers (C4) investment strategy links to four broad strategic objectives:

(1) Exploit Architectures.
(2) Field the Information Technology Necessary to Digitize and Network the Force.
(3) Secure Army Information Systems and Ensure Availability to Authorized Users.
(4) Provide the Information Infrastructure Necessary to Support Power Projection and Business Processes.

Focusing on capabilities rather than individual systems or programs is the key concept underlying the IT/C4 strategy. This emphasis on the abilities needed to accomplish the Army's mission tightly couples IT/C4 objectives to the Army's strategic objectives as stated in The Army Plan and Army Vision 2010. IT/C4 capabilities upon which Army warfighters and decision makers depend must be interoperable and effective across the full spectrum of operations.

C4/IT Investments



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CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

On February 10, 1996, the Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA) became law as Division E of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, Public Law 104-106. ITMRA had a Government-wide effective date of August 8, 1996. ITMRA mandates a Chief Information Officer (CIO) for each executive agency, including the Military Departments. The CIO is to report directly to the head of the agency. The Secretary of the Army designated the Director of Information Systems for Command, Control, Communications and Computers (DISC4) as the CIO for the Army. He also designated the Vice DISC4 as the Deputy CIO.

The Secretary of the Army approved the CIO Implementation Plan on July 15, 1997. This Plan describes the CIO role in the following processes: validation and prioritization; planning; resource management; architecture; business process reengineering; acquisition; training and education; performance measurement; and information security. The CIO is participating in the review of these areas, most of which are ITMRA requirements, which must be standardized as they are implemented across the Department of Defense.

In accordance with ITMRA, the CIO will advise the Secretary of the Army whether to continue, modify, or terminate an IT/C4I system or program. The CIO will ensure that performance-based and results-based management of IT/C4I systems is emphasized throughout the Army. The CIO is responsible for the integration of the IT investment portfolio into the existing Planning, Programming, Budgeting Execution System (PPBES).

The Army CIO is the functional proponent for Army Business Process Reengineering (BPR) with a C4I/IT impact. The CIO provides BPR assistance to process owners. This includes management of a BPR clearinghouse, CIO validation in support of the requirements process, review of CIO assessment criteria for systems requirements, and promulgation of BPR procedures.

The Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) oversees a comprehensive requirements process to achieve the desired future capabilities involving modifying current doctrine, training, leader development, organization, materiel and soldier (DTLOMS) structure. If a materiel requirement is needed, the DTLOMS review, analogous to a BPR, fulfills the requirements under the Clinger-Cohen Act that prior to making a significant IT investment, the executive agency's mission-related processes be analyzed and revised as appropriate. Before the Commanding General, TRADOC, approves any warfighting requirements contained in a comprehensive requirements document such as the Mission Needs Statement and/or the Operational Requirements Document (ORD), extensive coordination occurs throughout the Army. While each materiel requirement may not become an investment, as part of that process, the CIO, nonetheless, validates all materiel requirements against many criteria. These include whether the requirement and its potential solution will conform to Army Enterprise Architecture standards. The ORD must state that changes to other areas of DTLOMS cannot accomplish the mission need and that a materiel change is deemed necessary. Systems validation of the requirements document focuses on what impact the new requirement will have on any command and control system currently in operation. Other areas, such as spectrum management, information security requirements, and potential joint applicability are also considered. Once the requirement has been fully coordinated and approved, it goes through the acquisition and resource management processes to determine the feasibility of the materiel requirement becoming a materiel solution, i.e., an IT investment.

YEAR 2000 PROBLEM

There is an ongoing review to address the Year 2000 problem, its magnitude and cost in the Department of the Army. Army has addressed this challenge in three ways. First, interim guidance with standard language concerning the Year 2000 problem has been and continues to be included in contracts soliciting information processing resources. Secondly, a survey instrument to the Army at large determines the true magnitude of the problem. Finally, the Army formed an Integrated Process Team (IPT) composed of personnel from the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Research, Development and Acquisition (ASARDA), the Office of the Director, Information Systems, Command,

Control, Communications and Computers (ODISC4), the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Financial Management and Comptroller (ASA, FM&C), the Office of General Counsel and other services to create the necessary Army policy recommendations on this important issue. The policy will address both the requirements and contracting communities with coordination as required through the OSD (Director of Defense Procurement), the Defense Acquisition Regulation Council and appropriate civilian agencies.

To track the compliance status of major systems in the Army, quarterly reports reflecting current status are provided to higher headquarters. Overall policy for assessing systems, correcting problems, and certifying compliance has been issued. Periodic in process reviews (IPRs) have been held to monitor status, share information, and resolve issues. In order to accomplish Year 2000 fixes required without additional resources, the Army has established Year 2000 fixes as a top priority, and non-essential program modernization efforts and enhancements have been deferred and postponed until Year 2000 fixes have been made and implemented.

MAJOR SYSTEMS

The following systems and initiatives are described by enclosed narrative descriptions and are briefly described here:

- Army Enterprise Architecture (AEA). The AEA is a framework that integrates all Army information requirements, technical standards and systems descriptions into one blueprint. It is composed of the Army Operational Architecture, the Army System Architecture and the Joint Technical Architecture - Army (JTA-A).

- The Army Distance Learning Program (ADLP). ADLP is a new initiative to leverage existing automation and communications technologies to improve skills training. ADLP will provide standard automation and supporting infrastructure to deliver training and education.

- Global Command and Control System-Army (GCCS-A). Global Command and Control System-Army (GCCS-A) is the Army component system that directly supports implementation of the Joint Global Command and Control System (GCCS). The GCCS-A will integrate Army Command and Control (C2) systems by providing information exchange from the tactical level, through theater, to strategic C2 systems. GCCS-A is in the Development Phase. (An Exhibit 43 IT2 on GCCS-A is included in this submission.)

- Information Management and Telecommunications, Pentagon Renovation. This is the program that will modernize the information management and telecommunications infrastructure in the Pentagon concurrent with the Pentagon's renovation. This is the first Exhibit 43-IT2 for this initiative.

- Information Systems Security Program (ISSP). The ISSP develops, procures and sustains Information System Security hardware, software and techniques to protect information during all phases of military operations in all environments. This is the first submission of an Exhibit 43-IT2 on ISSP.

- Joint Computer-aided Acquisition and Logistics Support (JCALS). Army is the Executive Agent for JCALS. The JCALS is a system designed to provide the Department of Defense with the infrastructure required to integrate digitized technical data to support the acquisition and logistics life cycle of weapons systems.

- Joint Recruiting Information Support System (JRISS). The Joint Recruiting Information Support System (JRISS) is a management information system to support the military recruiting function. The Principal Staff Assistant has decided to stop JRISS as a joint system (Feb 1998). JRISS is now evolving as an Army only recruiting system.

- Joint Total Asset Visibility (JTAV). JTAV is a program to develop the capability to provide information on the location, movement, status and identity of units, personnel, equipment and supplies.

- Power Projection Command, Control, Communications and Computer Infrastructure (PPC4I) is an initiative to upgrade the telecommunications infrastructure at Army installations to ensure it supports power projection and split based operations.

- Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS). RCAS is an automated information system that supports decision-making and routine business process needs of the Reserve Component (RC). RCAS provides the infrastructure and integrated, custom software to plan and control mobilization and to accomplish normal administrative tasks such as electronic mail and word processing.

- Sustaining Base Information Services (SBIS) is a modernization of certain functional applications software and associated infrastructure that support the needs of the sustaining base.

- Standard Installation/Division Personnel System Version 3 (SIDPERS-3). SIDPERS-3 will be the Army's main personnel data command and control, strength accounting, casualty reporting and soldier replacement system. It will support the Active Army during peacetime and the Total Army during mobilization and war.

- Transportation Coordinator - Automated Information for Movement System II (TC-AIMS II). TC-AIMS II will consolidate several transportation functions into a single automated system for the entire Department of Defense. Army is the Executive Agent for TC-AIMS II.

- Total Distribution Program (TDP). TDP is an initiative designed to correct deficiencies in the distribution of materiel, equipment, personnel replacements, and mail that were observed and documented during Operation Desert Shield/Storm.

OTHER ARMY INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES

Other items that consume Army IT resources but for which no further description is required or submitted include:

- Defense Civilian Personnel Data System Modernization (DCPDS-Mod). This is a Department of Defense-wide initiative for which the Civilian Personnel Management Service (CPMS) is the proponent and Executive Agent (EA). The portion of DCPDS-Mod addressed in this document is limited to the acquisition, fielding, operations and sustainment of the infrastructure at Army sites being developed by the EA.

- Defense Message System (DMS). This is the Army portion of the Department of Defense-wide initiative that will develop and field an integrated, common-user message system.

- Unit Level Logistics System (ULLS). ULLS automates several key supply and maintenance functions at brigade level and below. ULLS is a tactical system and is composed of ULLS-Ground, ULLS-Aviation and ULLS-S4

- Standard Army Retail Supply System (SARSS). SARSS provides automated stock record accounting and supply management capabilities for Class II, Class III, Class IV, Class VII, and portions of Class IX supplies.

- Standard Army Maintenance System (SAMS). SAMS automates day-to-day weapon system and subcomponent readiness status and maintenance information and management functions. .

- Personnel Enterprise System-Automation (PES-A). The PES-A supports the Army's military and civilian manning missions, provides the automation infrastructure for managing personnel information and integrates various commands and personnel systems.

- Commodity Command Standard System (CCSS) is a legacy system that was first fielded more than 30 years ago. However, it will continue to exist and operate in some form through the end of the century. Therefore, several capital software projects are planned to insure that the 300 subsystems of CCSS are Year 2000 compliant, and to modify the system to conform to industry standards. These projects are funded

through the Army Working Capital Fund (formerly Defense Business Operations Fund) capital program.

CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS SUBMISSION

This Exhibit 43 reports an increase in Information Technology resources from the previous submission. This increase amounts to $261.2M in FY 1998 and $301.3M in FY 1999.

Explanation:

Information Management and Telecommunications, Pentagon Renovation - This project was previously not reported in the Exhibit 43. However, the IT infrastructure is properly included this year.

Result:	FY98	+ $27.4M
	FY99	+ $37.2M

Global Command and Control System - Army - This program has been exempted in the past submissions but is included here.

Result:	FY98	+ $81.9M
	FY99	+ $83.0M

Information Systems Security Program - Only a small portion of this program has been included in past submissions. However the Department of Defense is putting increased emphasis and visibility in this area and funding has been increased.

Result:	FY98	+ $61.2M
	FY99	+ $96.6M

Sustaining Base Information Services - Congressional increases in FY 1998 and the Army's recognition of the operations and sustainment costs are reflected in higher totals in this submission.

Result:	FY98	+ $11.0M
	FY99	+ $13.5M

Joint Total Asset Visibility - This program has not been completely reported in past submissions.

Result:	FY98	+ $16.5M
	FY99	+ $14.7M

Power Projection C4 Infrastructure - Army erroneously omitted the Operations and Maintenance portion of this program in the last submission.

Result:	FY98	+ $59.2M
	FY99	+ $60.3M

These programs account for all of the real growth from last year's submission.